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CHARTER AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

Appleton Temporary Home,

TOGETHER WITH A

LIST OF ITS OFFICERS

FOR THE YEAR 1880,

AND A

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE HOME.

INSTITUTED IN THE YEAR 1872.
INCORPORATED IN THE YEAR 1876.

“In as much as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me.”—MATTHEW XXV. 40.

BOSTON:
C. W. CALKINS & Co., PRINTERS,
286 Washington Street.

1880.



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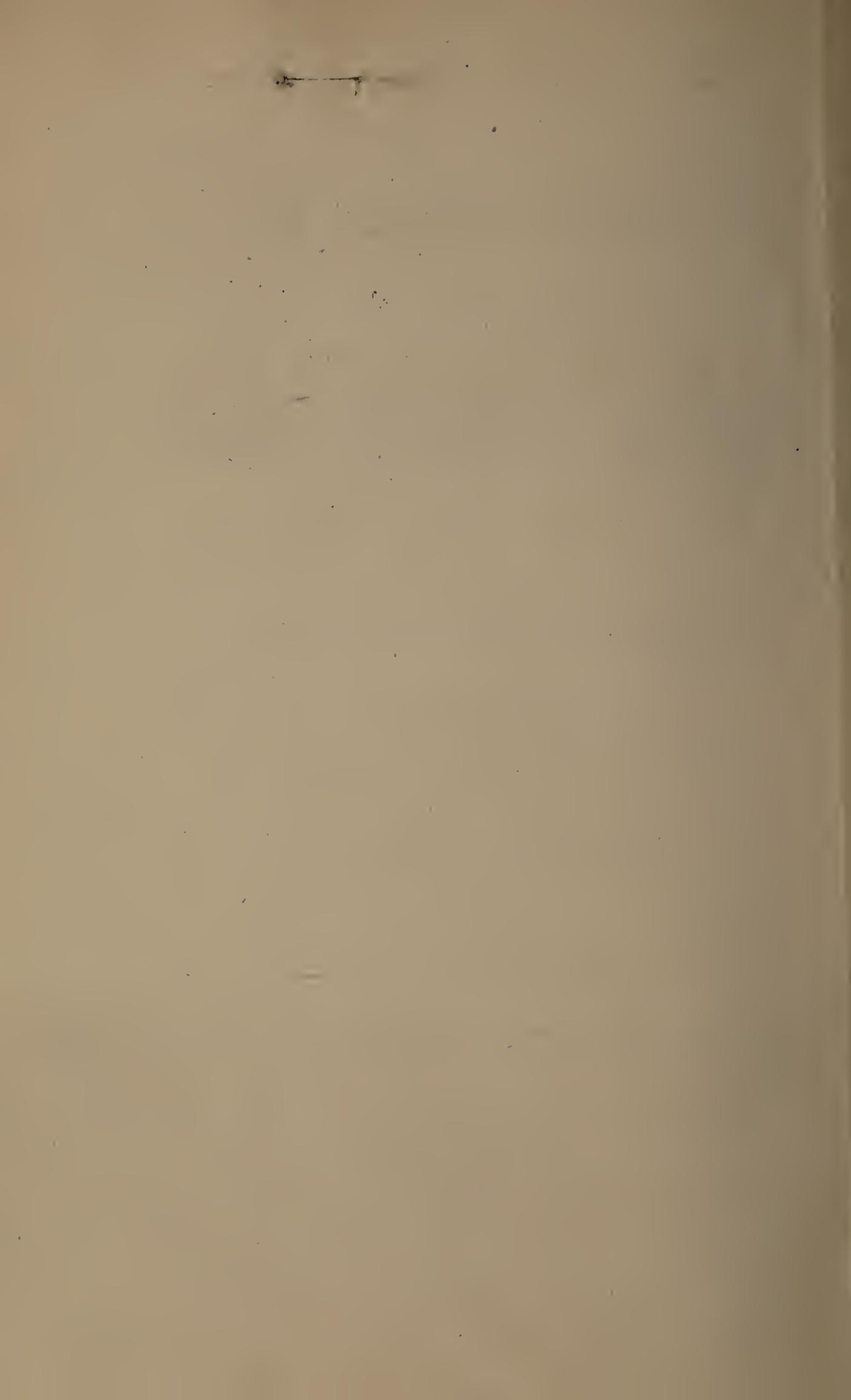
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Superintendent,
REV. ASAHAEL MOORE,
BRUNSWICK, ME.



OFFICERS.
OF THE
APPLETON TEMPORARY HOME.

President,
CHARLES A. ROGERS.

Vice-President,
HENRY J. DARLING.

Treasurer,
LYMAN P. FRENCH.

Secretary,
STEPHEN F. KEYES.

Trustees.
JOSEPH SAWYER, WILLIAM E. SMITH,
REV. SAMUEL CUTLER, A. D. KINGSBURY,
GEORGE W. FOWLE, ALBERT GAY,
RUFUS G. F. CANDAGE.

Executive Committee.
CHARLES A. ROGERS, RUFUS G. F. CANDAGE,
GEORGE W. FOWLE.

Auditors,
REV. SAMUEL CUTLER, LUCIEN B. MARSH,
RICHARD C. NICHOLS.

CHARTER

OF THE

Appleton Temporary Home.

No. 542.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Be it Known, That whereas Thomas Talbot, Edward F. Devens, William Appleton, junior, Joseph Sawyer, Richard C. Nichols, Lyman P. French, and D. Banks McKenzie have associated themselves with the intention of forming a corporation under the name of the

APPLETON TEMPORARY HOME,

or the purpose of providing and maintaining a home for the care and cure of inebriates, with a capital of an amount not established nor divided into shares, and have complied with the provisions of the Statutes of this Commonwealth in such case made and provided, as appears from the certificate of the President, Treasurer, and Trustees of said corporation duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations, and recorded in this office.

Now Therefore, I, Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby certify that said Thomas Talbot, Edward F. Devens, William Appleton, jr., Joseph Sawyer, Richard C. Nichols, Lyman P. French, and D. Banks McKenzie, their associates and successors, are legally organized and established as and are hereby made an existing corporation

under the name of the *Appleton Temporary Home*, with the powers, rights, and privileges, and subject to the limitations, duties, and restrictions, which by law appertain thereto.

Witness my official signature hereunto subscribed, and the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hereunto affixed, this fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.



(Signed) HENRY B. PEIRCE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

BY-LAWS

OF THE

APPLETON TEMPORARY HOME.

The following code of By-Laws, revised and amended by a committee appointed for that purpose, was adopted at a special meeting in February, 1880, as the By-Laws of the Appleton Temporary Home.

S. F. KEYES, SECRETARY.

ARTICLE I.

NAME AND OBJECT.

SECTION 1.—The name of this Association, in unison with the Act of Incorporation, shall be the Appleton Temporary Home.

SEC. 2.—Its object is to care for, and to place under saving influences, persons addicted to intemperance, and to provide and maintain a Temporary Home for the care and cure of inebriates.

ARTICLE II.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1.—Any person, proposed by a member at a regular meeting of the Corporation or of the Trustees, may become a corporate member by a vote

of two-thirds of the members present at an annual meeting, or by the unanimous vote of the Trustees present at a quarterly meeting.

SEC. 2.—The Corporation shall consist of not less than eleven, nor more than fifty members, or corporators.

ARTICLE III.

TIME OF MEETING AND QUORUM.

SECTION 1.—The Annual Meeting of the Corporation shall be held on the first Wednesday of January in each year, at such time and place as shall be named in the call for the meeting, notice of which shall be given by the Secretary to each member of the Corporation, either personally or by mail, at least four days prior to the meeting.

SEC. 2.—Quarterly meetings of the Trustees shall be held on the first Wednesday of January, April, July, and October, and special meetings may be called at any time by the President, or at the request of three or more Trustees, of which notice shall be given by the Secretary, either personally or by mail, to each Trustee.

SEC. 3.—Seven members of the Corporation, and five members of the Board of Trustees, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business in their respective bodies.

SEC. 4.—All meetings of the Corporation, and of the Board of Trustees, shall be opened with prayer.

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS TO BE CHOSEN AT THE ANNUAL MEETING.

SECTION 1.—At the Annual Meeting in January, there shall be chosen by ballot, by and from the members, for the government of the Corporation, a President,

Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, three Auditors, and eleven Trustees, of which the President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, shall constitute four members *ex officio*, the remaining seven to be chosen by the Corporation, all to hold office for the term of one year, and until their successors shall be elected.

SEC. 2.—At the annual meeting of the Trustees they shall elect an Executive Committee from their number, consisting of three members, of which the President shall be one, and Chairman, with duties defined under head of Art. X., on duties of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE V.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

It shall be the duty of the President, or in his absence, of the Vice-President, to preside at all meetings, and to discharge the usual duties of a presiding officer. He may, at his discretion, call special meetings of the Corporation, or of the Trustees, and when requested by three or more members, he shall do so.

ARTICLE VI.

DUTIES OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

The Vice-President shall, in the absence, resignation, or death of the President, perform all and singular the duties required of the President. In absence of both the President and Vice-President, a President, *pro tempore*, may be elected to preside.

ARTICLE VII.

DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.

SEC. 1.—The Secretary shall act as clerk, and keep an accurate record of all meetings of the Corporation,

and of the Board of Trustees. He shall receive and file all reports, notify of all meetings, and perform such other clerky duties as his office may require.

SEC. 2.—The compensation for the Secretary's services shall be such as the Trustees deem expedient and proper.

ARTICLE VIII.

DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.

SECTION 1.—The Treasurer shall have charge and custody of all funds, securities, and evidences of property belonging to the Corporation, receive all moneys due, donated, devised, or bequeathed thereto, holding the same subject to the order and direction of the Executive Committee of the Trustees, to whom he shall be accountable, paying all orders drawn by them upon the treasury, rendering to them a quarterly report, or oftener if required, of all receipts and expenditures, and with their advice and consent, sue for and prosecute to final judgment any financial claim of the Corporation, and in general do and transact the business for the safe investment, maintenance, and security of its funds and other property.

SEC. 2.—He shall, at the Annual Meeting, submit to the Corporation a full and complete statement of all his receipts and expenditures for the preceding year, audited by the Auditing Committee of the Corporation, including amount and condition of all property in his custody.

SEC. 3.—The Treasurer shall give bonds to the Corporation for the faithful performance of all his duties, with two or more sureties to the satisfaction of the

Trustees, which bonds and sureties may be renewed or changed at any time, if deemed necessary by the Trustees.

SEC. 4.—The compensation for the Treasurer's services shall be such as the Trustees deem expedient and proper.

ARTICLE IX.

DUTIES OF THE TRUSTEES.

SECTION 1.—The duties of the Trustees shall be to meet on the first Wednesday of January, April, July, and October, or oftener at special meetings, if circumstances require, to transact business of the Corporation, and five members of the Board shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2.—They shall, at the Annual Meeting, or at a regularly notified meeting of the Board, elect an Executive Committee of not more than three of their members (of which the President shall be one, and Chairman), who shall have the general charge and direction of all things pertaining to the Home, and shall report its condition to the Trustees at each quarterly meeting.

SEC. 3.—The Trustees shall appoint the Superintendent of the Home, make such rules and regulations for its conduct and for his guidance, as from time to time they may deem expedient for the welfare of the Home and its occupants, and also fix the amount of compensation the Superintendent shall receive for his services.

SEC. 4.—In case of vacancy in the Board of Trustees, the same may be filled by a majority vote of the Trustees at any legal meeting, and in case of death of the President, or any officer of the Corporation, where such contingency is not otherwise provided for, the Trustees may appoint such officer *pro tem.* or assume such action

and control of the office and its duties, as may seem to be in the best interests of the Corporation, until the annual meeting, when action shall be taken thereon.

ARTICLE X.

DUTIES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SECTION 1.—The Executive Committee exercises its functions of office through powers conferred by the Board of Trustees, to whom its members shall be held responsible for the faithful discharge of their duties. They shall hold regular meetings, at least once each month, and as much oftener as called together by the Chairman, or any two of their number. They shall choose a Secretary from their number, who shall keep a record of all the doings of the Committee at each meeting, which record shall be attested by one of the members present beside the Secretary.

SEC. 2.—They shall have supervision of the Superintendent, and with and through him, the general charge and direction of all matters pertaining to the proper conduct and successful maintenance of the Home, including supplies therefor, admission of patients thereto, regulate the prices charged to patients for treatment in the Home, procure the attendance of a suitable medical practitioner for the inmates, when such service is needed, and also examine the books and accounts of the Superintendent, and report the state and condition of the Home to the Trustees at each quarterly meeting, or oftener when required to do so by the Trustees.

SEC. 3.—They shall also exercise the powers and duties of a Finance Committee in advising and directing the Treasurer in matters relating to collecting, investing,

reinvesting, disposal of any of the funds, or other financial transactions of the Corporation.

SEC. 4.—No person receiving emolument for services in the Home, or who shall be in any way financially interested in furnishing supplies thereto, shall be a member of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE XI.

DUTIES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

SECTION 1.—The Superintendent shall be elected by the Board of Trustees and shall hold office during their pleasure, and they shall fix the compensation he shall receive for his services; he shall have, under the direction and control of the Executive Committee, charge and management of the Home; he shall have the general oversight and care of the land and buildings, and the direction of any labor which may be performed in and about the Institution.

SEC. 2.—He shall keep a set of books showing his receipts and expenditures, which shall be open at all time to the Executive Committee, and all members of the Board of Trustees.

SEC. 3.—He shall render an account to the Treasurer, of his receipts and expenditures, on or before the first day of each month, to the Trustees at their quarterly meetings, and to the Corporation at its annual meeting.

ARTICLE XII.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

There shall be a Standing Committee, known as the Auditing Committee, consisting of three members,

chosen at the annual meeting, whose duty shall be to examine the books and accounts of the Superintendent and Treasurer, and report thereon at the annual meeting, or oftener if required to do so by the Corporation, or the Trustees.

ARTICLE XIII.

CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS OF THE BY-LAWS.

The foregoing By-Laws may be amended, altered, or repealed whenever two-thirds of the members present at an annual meeting, or special meeting of the Corporation shall so determine by their votes: provided, however, that no change shall take place at the meeting in which it is proposed, but the change shall be referred to a committee in the mean time, and the amendment specified in the notification of the meeting at which it is to be considered.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE APPLETON TEMPORARY HOME.

In the year 1872, the Boston Young Men's Christian Association Temperance Society discussed the subject of establishing a temporary home, where worthy men, out of employment, might find food and shelter until they procured situations, and where the fallen, by indulgence in strong drink, who had signed the pledge, might have opportunity to test their resolutions and commence a new life.

A subscription for this purpose was started, and a sum subscribed, and from this planting sprang the Appleton Temporary Home.

The following spring, Mr. D. Banks McKenzie, a reformed man, was employed to devote himself to the work of reforming intemperate men. He commenced the work, aided by voluntary contributions, and the Lord prospered his labors, in that a number of men were reformed. The work, however, was carried on under great disadvantage for want of a home where these men could be boarded and brought under proper influences. Mr. McKenzie proposed to the Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association, to assume the running expenses of a home, if they would be

responsible for the lease and furniture of the same, the object of which should be to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, shelter the homeless, and reform the drunkard. The proposition met with favor, and the effort resulted in the Association agreeing to pay the rent, and a number of churches to furnish the house. Thus provided, house No. 559 Washington Street was rented, furnished, and opened as a Temporary Home, on the 9th of April, 1873.

After the Home was opened, the Young Men's Christian Association found themselves unable to assume the continued expense it would be to them. The Board of Managers, therefore, on the 16th of June, 1873, adopted the following resolution:—

“Resolved, That while this Board thoroughly sympathizes with the work of the Temporary Home, under the management of the Temperance Society, they are unable to assume the pecuniary responsibilities of the same.”

The Directors of the Temperance Society, under whose management the Home thus far had been maintained, called a meeting at once, at which steps were taken to continue the work. They chose substantially the same board of officers, who changed the name of the institution from Boston Young Men's Christian Association Temporary Home, to Appleton Temporary Home, the name by which it has ever since been known.

By this arrangement the Home was continued, which proved to be a home indeed to many who found temporary shelter within it, part of whom there *came to themselves* and were reformed, and, we trust, were converted.

The work, to a great extent, was a work of faith, as no solicitors were employed, the public learning of it only through the monthly reports of the Superintendent, and by his addresses in churches and communities which invited him, and where, it is just to say, his appeals were not in vain, but that contributions followed at just the time when most needed.

A library of good books, daily religious exercises, reading of the Scriptures, prayer-meetings three times a week, and attendance at Church on the Sabbath, were agencies employed to minister to the temporal, moral, and spiritual welfare of the inmates of the Home.

There were many discouragements met with during the first year's work of the Home, but notwithstanding, much good was accomplished, and many wanderers were restored to family and friends, as the letters received from them by the Superintendent abundantly prove.

From April 9th, 1873, the time the Home was opened, up to January 1st, 1874, fourteen hundred and thirty-six men were sheltered within its walls. Four hundred and sixty-one of these were Massachusetts men, three hundred and forty-three from other states, and six hundred and nineteen were foreigners.

The Washington-Street Home having been found too small for the work, removal to a larger house was thought to be necessary. The Superintendent visited the Alger mansion, No. 48 Fourth Street, South Boston, which was for rent at two hundred dollars per annum less than was being paid on Washington Street; he liked the house and situation, and engaged it, and trusting to the Lord for guidance, began preparations for transfer

to the new quarters. This house was of three stories, with twenty rooms, besides kitchen, bathrooms, and basements, stood by itself, easy of access, near to the Dorchester Horse Railroad, and Dover Street Bridge. On January 1, 1874, two weeks from the time it was engaged, it was occupied and in running order.

The house was a comfortable one, and with its newly-furnished apartments, it presented a neat and inviting appearance, and with its larger accommodations, and the guiding hand of the Master, it was believed would be more useful, as a temporal and spiritual refuge for the destitute and the fallen.

The rules of the Home were far from rigid, and were intended to grant the largest liberty to all, consistent with the good order and comfort of the inmates. During the day they were allowed to choose either to occupy the parlor, reading room, use the piano, or to exercise in the open air out of doors. Religious meetings were kept up, to which were added social meetings, attended by ladies and gentlemen of the neighborhood. It was found that the society of ladies was of great benefit in teaching respect for himself and courtesy towards others, so necessary to the thorough reformation of the inebriate.

There were received into the Home, not only those who came voluntarily, and those directed to it by friends, but such as the Superintendent could gather from the municipal courts, Deer Island, and other places, with the smallest hope of doing them good, and, if possible, save them from perdition, to which intemperance leads. Inmates sometimes, after totally abstaining for weeks, in an unguarded moment, would fall into old habits, and cause the Superintendent a long search among the

drinking saloons to hunt them up and again bring them under the influences of the Home. And yet, from among these, the most hopeless cases from man's point of view, some were eventually reformed, and became converted by the power of God's grace. The special work of the Home was with the inebriate, but it also included feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, and providing transportation for those out of employ, to other localities and to home and friends. In doing this work, it was necessary to discriminate between the worthy and unworthy, to avoid encouraging "*tramps*," or others, in idleness, who had ability but lacked disposition to work. Young men of temperate habits, from the country, drawn to the city for employment, after fruitless search, strangers in a strange city, with funds exhausted, came to the Home for temporary shelter.

With all this great work to do, the Home had no constant source of supply to meet its expenses, but depended upon contributions from the charitably inclined who became acquainted with its needs. But notwithstanding, thanks to the Lord for his over-ruling providence, the work continued, and many were cared for, who felt great gratitude for the timely aid and advice rendered to them at the Home.

The Home had met with success at South Boston, but on account of the demand for assistance beyond its ability to bestow, and of rum-shops which had sprung up near it, tending to continue in the inmates the appetite for strong drink, a second removal was thought to be a necessity, and it was decided to try and obtain a place in the country. A quiet locality, with good air,

would be a help to those whose nervous system had been deranged by strong drink, and, by farming, the able-bodied could earn their board while out of regular employment, and the convalescents find out-door exercise much to their advantage.

After looking at different places, the estate known as the Oakland Institute, situated in Needham, Massachusetts, twelve miles from Boston, on the Woonsocket Division of the New York and New England Railroad, was selected and purchased.

The buildings on this estate were built for a female seminary, afterwards used for a boys school, but for some years previous to the purchase had been unoccupied. The work of putting it in order for the Home was undertaken at once, and completed by the end of May, and the opening and dedicatory services were held June 1st, 1875. The services consisted of prayer by Rev. Rollin H. Neal, D. D., of Boston, followed by addresses from Revs. George F. Pentecost, Henry A. Cooke, and Dr. Neal, Father Kemp, D. Banks McKenzie, and others, concluding with a collation in the grove. There were many persons present from the neighboring towns and cities to witness the exercises, which were appropriate and impressive.

This estate consists of five and a quarter acres of land, a large dwelling, stable, gymnasium, and out buildings, all within five minutes walk of the railroad depot. The surroundings are highly pleasing, there being a large lawn in front of the house, in view of the main road; on one side is a grove containing swings, with seats in shady nooks to rest upon, and on the other side is an orchard of fruit trees, laid out with flower-beds and

adorned with shrubbery. The house is of three stories, and contains forty-seven rooms, neatly fitted up; a wide driveway leads from the main road to, and around, the house, and through parts of the grove, and all combined make it a delightful place for the location of an institution like the Appleton Temporary Home.

Here the work has been carried forward in much the same manner, and with like results, as previously stated, with the addition of lectures weekly, and services Sundays in the Chapel attached to the Home, and nothing but lack of funds to sustain it, has prevented even greater results.

From the opening of the Home on Washington Street in April, 1873, to January, 1876, the total number admitted was twenty-three hundred and twenty-one. Of that number seven hundred and eighty-nine were from Massachusetts, six hundred and two from other states, and nine hundred and thirty were foreigners. Their ages ranged between fifteen and seventy years, but the larger proportion were young men between the ages of twenty and thirty-five.

How many of them were cured of intemperance by treatment in the Home, cannot be stated with accuracy, but a large number of those who signed the pledge after being admitted—and *two-thirds of all were or had been drunkards, and most of them were intoxicated when admitted*—are keeping it, they being those who look to a higher source for strength, and pray daily for help and guidance.

In the year 1876, the Legislature of the Commonwealth granted a Charter to the Home, which conferred upon it, with other corporate rights and privileges, that of holding real estate.

A copy of the Charter, with the names of the original corporators, will be found printed on pages 5 and 6 of this pamphlet.

The long-continued and wide-spread depression in business circles which has prevailed, caused a falling off in the voluntary contributions for the support of the Home, and necessitated making a moderate charge, by the managers, for board to those admitted to the Institution. But even this expedient did not meet the wants of the Home, as it kept those from it who might have been benefited, but who could not afford the expense, though they needed the treatment and the influences the Institution was designed to give. From the location of the Home at Needham to the time of its temporary close in the autumn of 1879, when the failing health of the Superintendent, Mr. D. Banks McKenzie admonished him that he must relinquish his charge and yield to the solicitations of friends to visit California, the financial condition of the Institution has been a matter of careful consideration by the Trustees.

But with returning prosperity to the business communities; with aid pledged which will reach us ere long; with the Home opened under brighter prospects than ever before; with a Superintendent having the confidence of the Trustees and of the public, the appeal is made to persons charitably inclined, to aid this great and good work.

To aid in raising the fallen, to rescue the perishing, is a work which ought to commend itself to every Christian, and one which the Trustees of the Appleton Temporary Home are trying to carry forward, not for their own sakes, but for the sake of the Master, who "came to seek and to save that which was lost."

"COME AND HELP US."





HOME AT NEEDHAM, MASS.